

Half in life

Crockford's : rise
and fall of
a card club, page 6

Wednesday August 29 1977
60,094
fifteen pence

THE TIMES

Mrs Thatcher urges action against march violence

It should have power to impose heavy penalties for violence and hooliganism at street marches. Mrs Thatcher, Leader of the Opposition, said on television yesterday. She attacked the right and the communist left, both of which, she said, wanted to destroy the society in which she believed. Most people would agree with her. The rule of law must be upheld, she said.

Attack on 'destroyers of democracy'

Thatcher, Leader of the Opposition, called yesterday for penalties against anyone who uses violence and hooliganism at street marches and for action against the "left" of society.

"The courts will be severe indeed," she said on *Teles* television, "because you cannot get at it by discipline, then you have to rely on deterrents."

Thatcher, in a programme called *Face the Press*, the press had attacked the "left" of the "right" of democratic

and the communist much in common. Both to destroy the society in which he believed.

"I regard all those who want to destroy our way of life, as left." She condemned communism, fascism, socialism, that it is total regulation and control by the state.

People would agree with the rule of law, must be maintained, but there is no clear acceptance of society or what is right and wrong.

Otherwise, otherwise was only for people to learn some self-reliance.

That was one reason why she maintained, that the family was not as bad as it used to be, or turned to education, that it reaches their about right and wrong.

Mrs Thatcher said

that she had placed a contradictory position cannot go back to

Union warning, page 2
Lord Denning rebuked, page 3
Visit to US, page 5

Soldier shot dead in fast ambush

In west Belfast on Saturday night, a young deaf man was shot in the leg. He was believed to be the victim of a paramilitary "punishment squad".

Denmark and Norway are remaining in the boat, but will devolve their currencies by 5 per cent, the West German Central Bank announced tonight.

The other Snake countries are West Germany, Holland, Belgium and Luxembourg.

The West German bank said that Sweden plans to rejoin the Snake once it achieves a better foreign trade balance.

The meeting in Frankfurt today was called at Sweden's request. Informed sources had said that Sweden was going to ask for permission to leave.

Two men were held for questioning after nearly 200lb of commercial explosives, revolvers, and Armalite rifles were found in Manor Street.

One was picked up at Naas, Co Kildare, and the other in Dublin. Both were detained under the Irish Republic's emergency anti-terrorist legislation.

Marshall was the soldier to die in Ireland this year and fatal casualty in The Highlanders since they left the province for a tour in November.

McAllister, aged nine, from Park, who was near Corstorphine, was slightly injured, a ricochet or by

Marshall was the soldier to die in Ireland this year and fatal casualty in The Highlanders since they left the province for a tour in November.

He was half a mile from his home, Corstorphine, when he was hit by a bullet from a gun.

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HOME NEWS

Compensation claims for families of two nuclear workers

A Special Correspondent

General and Municipal Workers' Union is attempting to compensate for the families of two men who before deaths were employed as nuclear workers at British Nuclear's Windscale plant.

Claims to be heard before the High Court, sitting at Barrow on November 15, are of the kind and the time is of importance to those involved in the nuclear industry. It is to be succeeded by the company compensation for the deaths of Mr Jonathon Trougham, aged 55, of Millom, and Mr King, aged 49, of Egremont, under the Nuclear Installations Act, 1965; that the deaths were a result of exposure to radiation while the two men worked at Windscale.

Trougham was a plutonium worker for 14 years. He had multiple myeloma, or cancer of the bone marrow, in 1975. An open verdict was recorded at a Whitehaven inquest when it was left any question of a link between his death and his employment was for the determination.

He died from a heart attack after a long period of ill health and it is contended that a post-mortem examination revealed plutonium in his brain. The union is also preparing a case on behalf of the wife of another former plutonium worker, Mr Malcolm Smith, aged 36, of Frizington, died from leukaemia, employed at Windscale. Both men were transferred to the "risk" area at the bottom of workers' after exposure to radiation.

Court hearings are between the union and any in a long battle to compensation rights workers and their families. Nuclear installations

William Maxwell, Windover of the GMWU secretary of the shop committee at the works that the master body on British Peels and on the Government.

The powers that be, system, are expected to fairly and responsibly the relatives of the unfound who suffer, he said.

I compensation can be under the Industrial Act. Mr Trougham's was awarded compensation that Act by the De-

Most are opposed to bank nationalization, poll shows

Reporter

People do not want the banks nationalized, and most also think it would lead to higher charges service to customers, to surveys conducted of the Committee of Clearing Banks, today.

about a third of the appears to be aware are any proposals to the banks, the report conducted by Market and Research International and Social Surveys (Mris) says.

Analysis of views about service the banks highest, an average of 10, ahead of the societies (8.1), insurance (7.1), oil companies (7.1), Post Office gas industry and ship industry (5.2), and the 5.7).

Opposed, banks in the customers would be at the bottom of the table score of 5.5 with car used on the draw nationalization of

Reported by John Balcomb, aged 10, was recovering in hospital at Chichester yesterday after being bitten by an adder at a caravan park at Selsey, West Sussex.

Roy bitten by adder

Two other important constituents of commercial ice cream are air and water. It also includes sugar, emulsifying chemicals and flavorings that may be natural or artificial.

Query to ICI on time off for would-be Front MPs

By Our Labour Editor

The General and Municipal Workers' Union has asked ICI if the chemical company plan to give employees time off to pursue parliamentary ambitions will be extended to supporters of the National Front.

In a letter to Sir Rowland Wright, chairman of ICI, accusing the company of "double standards" in granting time off, Mr David Warburton, a national industrial officer of the union, says that shop stewards are not allowed paid leave to attend union education courses unless their content is sympathetic to the union.

"It really is ridiculous that union representatives who deal with the day-to-day problems in ICI are penalized if they attend union training courses.

Referring to the Nuclear Installations Act, Mr Kidwell observed that anyone claiming to be injured by ionizing radiation had to prove that he was more likely than not that his condition was due to radiation created by the plant operators.

Taking the case of a Windscale worker who receives a big dose of radiation on his skin or by ingestion, Mr Kidwell said: "The immediate effects are quite trivial. The future effects are incalculable. He has an absolutely clear case for damages right away, but what does he get? What he gets is a very small sum of money for temporary inconvenience, if any."

"His injury will be assessed by the medical profession at say 1 per cent, or whatever it may be, increased risk of cancer. That will be taken into the damages he receives at once, but it is bound to be a tiny sum."

The radiation worker has 30 years in which to bring a case. If after 25 years, Mr Kidwell said, "he develops a cancerous condition, he can set about proving, if he can, that more likely than not it was caused by exposure to radiation.

"If he succeeds he will get damages commensurate with his condition. But since he is dying anyway he will not get more than £2,000 at the very best because he only gets damages for the rest of his life and nothing for deprivation of life."

"Under English law, it is much wiser for him not to sue at this stage. It is much wiser for him to die, because his widow might then get £50,000." Mr Kidwell contended that generally the 1965 Act gave no security and no certainty of compensation to many people who might die from ionizing radiation. "Deaths may result from Windscale with absolutely no hope at the moment of establishing a claim," he said.

Eleven escape as boat hits rocks

Eleven people, including a boy of six, escaped from the shore on a rubber life-raft yesterday after their converted fishing boat struck rocks in Stornaway Bay, in the outer Hebrides, in high winds.

The group are members of a French society which undertakes maritime research activities, and had been on holiday in Greenland and the Faroes.

£50,000 winner

The weekly £50,000 Premium Savings Bond Prize announced on Saturday was won by number 12 YK 575473. The winner lives Derbyshire.

The 25 £1,000 winners are:

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problem of appropriate
VERSEAS

Mr Carter pessimistic on chances Middle East settlement and accuses Israel of inflexibility

David Cross
London, Aug 28
President Carter's assessment
chances of a Middle East
settlement in the near
future appears more pessimistic
than did his earlier

Ad reporters in an interview last weekend that
was going to be a great
disillusionment in the near
future and round the
same progress was not
this year.

President also indicated
he was somewhat dis-
satisfied with the new Israeli
leaders' approach to peace
without mentioning any
by name he said there
was impatience among
those with regard to the
East.

Secretary that prove to be
year or an obstacle to
would suffer at least
degree of condonement
the rest of the world he
is Administration had
"much more com-
relationship" and a
more flexible attitude
for leaders, he added.
He went to Andrews
base yesterday to
Vance, the Secretary

of State, on his return from
Peking. He described the visit
to China as "a highly success-
ful" and "very important" step
forward in normalizing
relations between Washington
and Peking.

However, he made it clear
both in his welcoming remarks
to Mr Vance and in his interview
with reporters that was under
way, that was essentially exploratory
with deliberately limited objectives.
The establishment of full
diplomatic relations was un-
doubtedly going to be the best interest of
our country," he said.

It was important for his Admin-
istration to get acquainted
with China's new leadership
and explore the terms under
which normal relations might
take place without full formal
recognition, he added.

Mr Vance has been less
forthcoming about the outcome of
his talks in Peking. On his
arrival in Washington he would only say his visit had been
"good and useful".

He was reporting in detail
to President Carter at the
White House late today, but his
earlier comments in Peking and
Tokyo, where he spent the
longer part of half last week, gave
an indication that China was
almost certainly calculated to
assure Taiwan and its supporters
in the United States that the
United States sever all ties with
Taiwan.

Leading article, page 9.

Soners of science



Sia:

maryov

Volvo breaks oil
Watts

oley Ponomaryov is one of
Soviet dissident con-
psychiatric hospitals.
about 1970 he was en-
as the All-Union
Institute of Medical
Design. His case
to public attention
November, 1971. Mr
Isenberg went on hunger
in protest against
of neuroleptic
mentally healthy
political prisoners
Paroxysm. And Pono-
maryov was appar-
into custody for
his satirical verses
"Saying Solzhenitsyn's
letter to the Writers".

A psychiatric exam-
him to be of
mind and in January,
Leningrad City Court
to the Leningrad
ychiatric Hospital for
He was detained in
al until 1974 when he
cause he had been
as "schizophrenic"
therefore unable to
had to live on a
ision. The official
of his mental illness
him susceptible to
psychiatric detention
precisely what hap-
April, 1974, when he
in a psychiatric
time the Eighth
for violent in-
the Skvortsov
Hospital in Leningrad
Dr Marina Voik
a psychiatrist who
at the hospital, he
for two months as
dangerous person".
again admitted to the
September, 1974,
according to Dr
aya who has since
Union, because
he had written to
the state requesting
to be hospitalized.
On a hospital official
Ponomaryov's mother:
that he is held
because he is ill, but
his behaviour".

again in July, 1975,
to write open letters
with the result, by
table, that he was
to the hospital.

est reports indicate
Ponomaryov has been
acted by the drug
that he has been
He has been treated
to promazine, a drug
reserved for violent

Cairo report of US 'dialogue' with PLO

Cairo, Aug 28.—A "silent
dialogue" between the Palestine
Liberation Organization and the United States is al-
ready under way despite the
PLO's rejection of the United
Nations resolution 242 at a recent
meeting of its central council in Damascus, the Cairo
newspaper Al Ahram reported.

Resolution 242, passed by the
United Nations Security Council in 1967, says that every
state in the Middle East has
the right to exist within
"secure boundaries" and
refers to the Palestinians as
"refugees".

President Carter has urged
the PLO to accept the resolution
with a possible reservation
on their refugee status
as a prerequisite to an Ameri-
can dialogue with the PLO and their
attendance at a renewed
Geneva peace conference.

The PLO central council re-
jected the resolution, saying
it "ignores the national
rights of our people and their
cause as a cause of
refugees".

Al Ahram referred to the
"encouraging... silent efforts
exerted for an American-Pales-
tinian understanding... which
may turn into a public dialogue
between Egypt and Libya attend-
ing the meeting." UPI and
Leading momentum to the

Middle East peacemaking
process".

In an interview published in
Beirut today Mr Ahmad Isen-
ger, the Syrian Minister of In-
formation, issued a thinly veiled
call on the Arabs to go to war
with Israel if present efforts for a
possible solution of the
Middle East conflict failed.

In the interview with the in-
dependent newspaper Monday
Morning, Mr Isenger said:
"Taking into consideration
Israel's daily statements indicating
Israel's refusal to withdraw
from Arab lands, we do not
think there is one slimmer hope
that the Geneva confer-
ence will convene."

Asked whether the Arabs
would fight only if war were
declared "by the other side",
Mr Isenger replied: "The
Arabs will take any initiative,
any measure which might help
them regain their lands and their
rights."

Libyan-Egypt dispute: Libyan
and Egyptian officials today
began a meeting at the frontier
town of Sufra to resolve the
dispute between the two coun-
tries.

Mr Yassin Arsat, the PLO
leader, who helped to mediate
between Egypt and Libya attended
the meeting. UPI and
Leading momentum to the

Third World Report

Spreading deserts, largely the result of inefficiency, threaten lives of millions

By Pearce Wright
Science Correspondent

More than 600 million people
living in arid lands are at risk
from starvation as creeping
deserts engulf their fertile
lands and water holes. Of these,
at least 60 million are in imminent
danger.

The fate of many of them
rests on the outcome of the
United Nations conference on
desertification, which opens in
Nairobi today. The crisis is a
result of soil erosion and water
shortage in the arid areas or
savannah, which are being
turned into infertile desert.

The process is often referred to as "desert creep" because
a survey of the worst affected
areas in Latin America, Africa,
Arabia and Asia shows that mil-
lions of acres of at least marginally
productive land are being lost each year. One esti-
mate indicates that the Sahel
advances as much as three miles
a year along a boundary of
hundreds of miles between the
desert and the savannah.

Although the great deserts
of the world were created by
natural phenomena, many of
the processes causing spread
are man-made. Papers prepared
for the conference show that
out of 45 causes, seven can be
attributed to climatic change
and at least 35 to human mis-
management of soil, water,
energy, cultivation and grazing.

According to reviews made
for the United Nations more
than five million square miles
of desert, an area larger than
that of India, are now

Brasil, can be considered as
infertile with a further 20
million square miles of land
under threat. In the poor countries
the consequences are starva-
tion and death, economic ruin
and the unravelling of societies.

The worst recent example was
the disaster in the Sahelian
region along the southern border
of the Sahara. The long drought
which provoked, after the emer-
gency relief operation, the deci-
sion for a world conference to
formulate long-term measures.

As part of the preparatory
research for the Nairobi meet-
ing, a detailed study of the pro-
cesses of desert creep was made
in six of the most badly affected
African and Asian countries.

On this evidence a plan of
action is being agreed between
the countries involved with
schemes which range from
stabilizing sand dunes with
plants and shrubs along desert
boundaries and improving irriga-
tion systems, to the creation
of an irrigation scheme to cope
with a severe drought.

Traditionally the inhabitants
of most of these regions want
to increase their herds, as
wealth is measured in number
of livestock. Increases in popu-
lation and livestock together
form a vicious circle. The herds
graze the nearest land and then
seek pastures further afield.
More animals drink at a limited
number of watering points. The
area of cultivated land spreads

because there are more mouths
to feed, but the yield from the
rapidly exhausted soil de-
creases. As other plots are put
under cultivation, trees and
shrubs disappear, with a conse-
quent erosion by wind of the
soil.

Circumstances like this are
identified in a study of the sub-
desert Sudan. Thirty years ago
the rhythm of life was simple.
Each peasant burnt the natural
vegetation from a strip of land
and grew crops on it for four
or five years. At the end of
that period the plot was allowed to
lie fallow. Today the people
go up to 50 miles to cut trees
for fuel. Land is cultivated
more intensively and the infi-
ter area around every town and
village is increasing.

A research report says that
in the end of continuous drought
in the Sahel in 1974 seemed to
 vindicate those who had main-
tained that normality would
return and to make fools of
those who argued that a funda-
mental change of climate was
in progress.

In fact it did neither, the
authors maintain. But it did
lead to a significant slackening
of effort and political will, so
short is the political time scale.

Drought will return to the
Sahel, to monsoon India, to
inland Australia, to the dry
lands of Brazil, Chile, Argentina
and Mexico. Much of the
potential for desertification
builds up in spells of favour-
able weather, when herds and
crops are increased unwisely.

Demonstrations at Gandhi court

John Wigg

second day running,
met appearance
is son of Mrs Indira
former Prime Minis-
ters supporters and
supporters and

appearances of Mr
Gandhi in court
bail applications,
magistrates granted
as involving separate
and abuse of
Mrs Gandhi's
rule.
intensely politicized
against him for an
dispensing of just
the trials get under
a sub-continent
the judicial system are
the under strain as
powerful figures
the public passions
day's stormy scenes
he lost his glasses
silhouettes of "Death

court scene of A Passage to
India came in mind.

Mr Gandhi, who obtained
bail after promising 5,000
rupees (£330) faces charges
with Mr V. C. Shukla, his
mother's former Information
Minister, of criminally
conspiring to destroy the contro-
versial Indian film Kissa Kusum
Kaa, made during the emer-
gency, which saw the
politicized determination to
whittle their ministerial posts
whatever the cost.

Two former security officers
at Mr Gandhi's Maruti plant,
who have become witnesses for
the state, have said they
destroyed the original of the
film. Mr Gandhi's instigation
after the minister had ordered
its clandestine seizure. The film
is now being remade.

In the other case Mr Gandhi
faces accusations by the Police
of having together with Professor
B. C. Singh, of the Indian
Institute of Technology, Delhi,
sold through Maruti a water
treating chemical to the Delhi
waterworks at exorbitant rates.

Chinese people's
congress to
meet next month

Peking, Aug 28.—The fifth
Chinese national people's con-
gress, convened by the eleventh
Communist Party congress, will
be held in September, a Chinese
source disclosed today.

The convening of the parlia-
ment at "an appropriate time"

was announced by Chairman
Hua Kuo-feng at the party con-
gress held earlier this month.
The session should end before
the national holiday on
October 1.

This big political meeting will

complete the cycle of restoring
order in the central organs of
the party and the state which
were shaken by the crisis set
off by the death of Mao Tse-
tung. On the anniversary it is ex-
pected that all of China's politi-
cal figures will gather in Peking
for the official inauguration of
Chairman Mao's memorial hall.

Agence France-Presse.

Space Administration, and a
visit to an oil rig.

In Washington, where she
will arrive on September 11,
she will first dine privately with
Mr Peter Jay, the British
Ambassador, and next day
deliver a private speech to the
Washington Institute for
Foreign Affairs. That day she
will also call on Dr Harold
Brown, the Secretary of
Defense, and Dr James Schlesinger,
the President's Assistant for
Energy, before attending a
dinner given in her honour by
Mr Jay.

On September 13 she will

meet the international relations
committee of the House of
Representatives, call on Mr
George Meany, the president of
the American Federation of
Labour-Congress of Industrial
Organizations, have lunch with
the Senate foreign relations
committee, and meet Mr Arthur
Burns, the chairman of the
Federal Reserve Board.

On the last full day of her

visit Mrs Thatcher will be

interviewed on television by
ABC, hold a press conference at
the British Embassy, and lunch with the editors of the
Washington Post.

After appearing on an ABC
television programme, Issues
and Answers, she will fly to
Houston for a television pro-
gramme, a meeting with heads
of the National Aeronautics and

Space Administration, and a
visit to an oil rig.

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FOR CHRISTMAS RETURN OF

The Archbishop, the Prince and the troubles which cast a shadow over Victoria's jubilee

In the first entry in his diary for 1887, directly beneath the door heading "A Dear Beginning," E. W. Benson, Archbishop of Canterbury noted "Strong opposition and wide apathy" were confounding his Church House scheme.

This proposal, the official commemorative venture of the established Church on the occasion of Queen Victoria's Golden Jubilee, was not faltering alone, however. Also beset by substantial criticism and opposition were the two other major national subscriptions begun to mark the event: the Women's Jubilee Offering, a financial collection promoted by an aristocratic organizing committee as the spontaneous tribute of the wider public to their sovereign; and the Prince of Wales's shapeless and ill-defined Imperial Institute, which Robert, third Marquess of Salisbury, Prime Minister, dismissed because it might mean "anything from a lecture room to a tea garden."

Collectively these troubled projects threw an oppressive shadow over the preparations for the occasion, exacerbating the already considerable difficulties of responsible officials who were having their own problems organizing an event that was largely without precedent and causing large sections of public opinion and the press to wonder whether the Golden Jubilee could ever be a success.

Although discussion of each of these schemes began a year or more before jubilee day, June 21, 1887, it was the Church House proposal which was first brought before the public. This was done through a letter to *The Times* on July 15, 1886, by Harvey Goodwin, Bishop of Carlisle, with the honest authorization.

In it he advocated bringing into existence in connexion with the jubilee a metropolitan meeting place for the revived Anglican Convocation, an idea discussed in church circles from as early as 1867. It was one that especially appealed to the likes of Archbishop Benson who considered it would help him centralize his authority and further his control.

Archbishop Benson thus having determined that this would be a suitable memorial, it was not thought necessary to con-

sult more than a very few of his episcopal colleagues.

Despite support from *The Times* and the Anglo-Catholic *Church Times* and from such eminent laymen as the Duke of Westminster and W. E. Gladstone, Church House moved quickly into trouble. In part, because there were many who felt something more useful might have been undertaken.

What they had in mind at a time of agricultural depression and falling tides was a clerical relief fund to improve stipends and ameliorate conditions for poor clergymen.

Throughout the summer, Archbishop Benson was silent about whether he would drop his plan and endorse what had now come to be called the Queen Victoria Bounty Fund, leaving its sponsors to become more hopeful about what the archbishop would do.

In October, however, at a great special meeting at Lambeth Palace, he blazed their hopes, averring that a clerical distress fund was an inappropriate way to mark the Queen's jubilee.

Following this announcement, the opposition which had been mostly private and moderate became strident and embarrassingly public, the more so since it was lead by the *Standard*, the organ of the Conservative ministry then in power, the first major newspaper to oppose the scheme.

Though Archbishop Benson was privately disengaged, he tried yet another public meeting to arouse support, this time under the auspices of the Lord Mayor of London. And while he did not appear himself, Bishop Temple of London gave a speech in support which, however, only succeeded in further infuriating critics of the proposal by suggesting that a clerical distress fund would inevitably lead to further demands for the relief of poor clergymen which could be met only by a general redistribution of church income and a slashing of episcopal stipends and those of other affluent clerics.

With this even, *The Times* softened in its support, dismayed at the result of this most unsatisfactory meeting. No wonder. After nearly six months of great publicity and the highest episcopal backing, the scheme had garnered no more than £13,000; one-third



Queen Victoria and the Prince of Wales: his ill-defined Imperial Institute was dismissed as "anything from a lecture room to a tea garden".

of which had been contributed by only nine people.

It is true, of course, that the Church House scheme did not die, instead limping into a feeble existence and long years of inadequate financing, but it did fade from public view after the Mansion House meeting in December, 1886.

Helping to drive it from the public's mind was the first announcement of a scheme which it was hoped would arouse great popular enthusiasm and so set a proper tone for the occasion: the Women's Offering.

This was designed to be the movement of "girls of all classes, grades and ages" and meant to present the Queen with a personal jubilee offering. Unruffled by politics, without selfish intent, it was thought to be the perfect thing and was very nearly rapturously greeted.

Behind the scenes, however, there were crippling difficulties with this proposal, which in fact account for its delayed announcement months after it had first been considered.

These arose because the Queen had already decided, having vetoed the suggestion that the money collected be used to erect a statue of herself, that it should finance instead yet another of the Prince Consort.

It was finally determined

that most of the money should go to a charitable scheme under the patronage of the Queen (the committee decided

it would be a nursing scheme for the sick poor) but that about £10,000 would be spent on an equestrian statue of time.

Prince Albert for Smith's Lawn, Windsor.

By the time this settlement had been reached (it was May), restoring some of the much-reduced popularity of the Women's Offering, the third and most important of the jubilee subscriptions, the Prince of Wales' Imperial Institute proposal had also all but expired, assuaged by a barrage of press and public criticism which rightly pointed out its various failings.

The idea for an Imperial Institute had grown out of a popular series of South Kensington exhibitions, the last one being the Colonial and Indian Exhibition of 1886, popularly known as "the Colinderry".

Organized and promoted by a group of men closely associated with the prince and dubbed the "South Kensington Gang" all of whom expected to cash in on the jubilee and the good name of the Queen to promote their cause, provoked a rush of ever-more spleenetic letters between concerned court officials and members of

the press.

Privately, however, there were already significant prob-

lems. The prince and his associates had ever had any intention of following this advice and so no such prospectus had been arranged when the scheme was publicized on September 20, 1886. At that point, however, the major metropolitan newspapers all fell into line and supported the proposal, even though details about its organization, financing, and administration were not given.

Lord Salisbury, having taken

the opinion of his Cabinet, decided that the Queen would not be allowed to endorse the Imperial Institute as such a step would imply the responsibility of the government for its affairs. This decision, crushing to the hopes of the prince and the "South Kensington Gang" all of whom expected to cash in on the jubilee and the good name of the Queen to promote their cause, provoked a rush of ever-more spleenetic letters between concerned court officials and members of

the press.

However, while the Queen herself wished to help "dear Bertie" she never argued against Salisbury's decision that no announcement of her support could be forthcoming unless the Prime Minister agreed.

In the event there was little

the prince could do to move his mother and nothing he could do about Salisbury (despite his threats to remove his name from the underwriting), so he had to take refuge in pretense.

In fact, however, everybody knew that the Queen approved of the Institute (later Ponsonby was allowed to publish a letter to the Mayor of Bradford to this effect), and the reason why it did not prosper in the eyes of the public was because no one wanted a continuation of the Colinderry, not because it was not known how Victoria felt.

To make matters worse, on March 10 the *Financial News* began a long series of articles on the doings of the "South Kensington Gang" in connection with the previous exhibitions which showed that these men, who were slated to control the Imperial Institute, had done very well indeed for themselves in salaries, perquisites and privileges.

As a result the *Full Mail Gazette* wrote: "The Prince of Wales is at the moment perhaps in one of the most uncomfortable positions which he has ever occupied".

The prince has done himself considerable harm by allowing the clique of officials who surrounded him at South Kensington to abuse the patience of the public and create suspicion of dishonesty".

In the event, the prince, like Archbishop Benson, did not drop his scheme but continued to push until an inadequately financed and purposeless Imperial Institute was brought into existence, only to be shamed off a few years later by the Government.

Fortunately these ill-planned and often salably contrived subscriptions did not destroy the Golden Jubilee, though for many months they threatened to do so. Instead, the bulk of the people, having patiently waited for the influential organizers who promoted these schemes to adopt something sensible and utilitarian for the occasion, were left with no other alternative but to ignore them when they chose not to do so, adopting their own generally local means of marking the Golden Jubilee.

Dr Jeffrey L. Lust

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Problems of adding a new dimension

An occasional series of words and new meanings.

Most of us find it enough to make sense three-dimensional view world, without bending minds with a fourth, further dimension. A

fact, however, everybody

knows that the Queen approved of the Institute (later Ponsonby was allowed to publish a letter to the Mayor of Bradford to this effect), and the reason why it did not prosper in the eyes of the public was because no one wanted a continuation of the Colinderry, not because it was not known how Victoria felt.

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Dr Jeffrey L. Lust

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The one rock on which devolution could founder

Devolution is still on the agenda. Many MPs beaved great sighs of relief when the Devolution Bill "died" earlier this year. Their sighs were, however, in vain as Parliament is now faced with two Bills instead of one. The key question is will the Bills be "guillotined", ie, timetabled? And the possibility of this happening in the forthcoming Parliamentary session is much greater than it was. Since March a great deal of backstairs negotiations have taken place, as a result of which the Liberals will almost certainly support a guillotine, as will the Scottish and Welsh nationalists. In the circumstances, a Labour revolt, even if the Tories as a whole vote against a guillotine, may not be enough to prevent it. If that is so, then in 1979 Scottish Assembly will be meeting in Edinburgh. As to Wales, the outcome is slightly more doubtful.

There are those who argue that such assemblies are the only way to preserve the unity of Britain, while others fear they are but the first step along the road to separation. Whichever view is correct, the thorny question of representation at Westminster remains. For example, what precisely will MPs representing Scottish seats do? Most of their present legislative power will be taken over by the Scottish Assembly.

There are those who argue

if such MPs participate in legislation which affects England and Wales only, they will be resented, just as the Northern Ireland MPs were resented when Stormont was in existence.

This concern regarding the role of Scottish MPs is not new. In his book, *The Flag in the Wind*, Dr John MacCormick, a founder of Scottish nationalism, published proposals for a Scottish Parliament, which were the basis of the Scottish Covenant Campaign. Part of his proposals reads: "... Arrangements shall be made to provide that Scottish representatives in the United Kingdom Parliament shall not take part in any proceedings of Parliament dealing solely with English or Welsh domestic affairs. The position with regard to the representation of Scotland in the United Kingdom Parliament shall be determined thereafter by a Commission set up jointly by the United Kingdom Parliament and the Scottish Parliament".

It was quite obvious to the founders of the Scottish nationalists that things could not remain unchanged once a Scottish Parliament was established. Yet this question of representation at Westminster does not seem to have crossed the Government's mind. It is, however, the rock upon which the new plans announced by Michael Foot could founder

once they are embodied in legislation.

Rethinking the subject, I have come to the conclusion that if Britain is to have devolved Government with Assemblies in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, then it must adopt a federal system, which will also allow England to have a separate Assembly. Westminster could remain a directly elected Federal Parliament. We could, however, dispense with a senate as that would be unnecessary duplication.

If such a system is not ultimately adopted, then Britain could divide into hostile nation states which would be a retrograde step. Surprisingly, I find myself in agreement with Lord Acton who wrote over a century ago: "A great democracy must either establish self-government to unity or preserve it by federalism... The combination of different nations in one state is as necessary a condition of civilized life as the combination of men in society".

Nairn actually tries to develop a general theory of nationalism and fails because it is possible to support the right of a people to proclaim their nationality, their nationhood, without their necessarily having a state of their own. If a people are being deliberately suppressed, if they are being denied their language, their culture, their history, etc, then the situation is such which calls for socialists to support those involved in the struggle for nationality. Socialists have always been divided on the issue of nationalism, the divisions being particularly sharp over the position of Jews in society.

The classic socialist internationalist position was put by the Austrian socialist, Friedrich Adler when he wrote in the Swiss socialist paper, *Volkspolitik* in 1949. "I, like my father, always considered the complete assimilation of the Jews not only desirable but also

possible, and even the bestialities of Hitler have not shaken me from this socialist stand-point.

Unfortunately, history proves that when retreats take place before a militant nationalist onslaught, disaster befalls the people involved. Can there be a serious future for Britain if it is divided up into three or four small nations, each ruled by nationalist forces? That, surely, is a recipe for disaster and has nothing in common with socialism. My objection to the Common Market is not that it unites Europe, but that the Treaty of Rome perpetuates capitalism and places too many burdens on the working people of Britain. The concept of united socialist Europe is one of which I approve, and that does not give up some of socialism's aims.

Recognizing he had to deal with class, Nairn smugly says, "Marxism has its own cottage industry working away. We have our own half-truths, our own garbled ideology, our own glib evasions to distinguish us from the communists. And our socialism has always been 'class'". Yet, if class unity in struggle is not the answer to nationalism, then what is?

Nairn offers only nationalism. Nor perhaps the narrow nationalism of the SNP, but nationalism all the same. He puts it this way, "In my view the old conception is the only one which can adopt towards the problem of neo-nationalism, in the British Isles or elsewhere. Neither Austro-Marxism, nor

Luxembourgism offer this possibility."

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Nairn admits that there are dangers in the growth of nationalism and imperialism. "The sharp contrast between the 'internationalists' and the 'nationalists' is the same as in Scotland, Wales and even Northern Ireland. It is the failure of the present economic system, and in particular the failure of recent Labour Governments to deal with that failure. The people have elected Labour Governments in times of crisis to change direction. Yet, the quality, character, or intellectual structure to belonging to a particular class or race has not been ignored or rejected. The answer to rising unemployment, lack of investment, to rising prices is to introduce democratic socialist planning, to take full control of the nation's resources, to democratise industry, at all levels and to make Parliament more responsive to the people's needs by changing it to meet the changing conditions. The nationalistic vision is a solution at all times, and Nairn's book does not really help, it merely confuses. In any case, the break-up of Britain is not inevitable, and one doesn't have to be an old-fashioned Tory unionist to say so.

The author is Labour MP for Liverpool, Walton.

Philip H

Has right says that nationalism in England did not wait on the rise of secession before it took on new alarming and retrograde forms. The truth is the reasons for nationalism (I would call it racism) developing in England, Scotland, Wales and even Northern Ireland. It is the failure of the present economic system, and in particular the failure of recent Labour Governments to deal with that failure. The people have elected Labour Governments in times of crisis to change direction. Yet, the quality, character, or intellectual structure to

belonging to a particular class or race has not been ignored or rejected. The answer to rising unemployment, lack of investment, to rising prices is to introduce democratic socialist planning, to take full control of the nation's resources, to democratise industry, at all levels and to make Parliament more responsive to the people's needs by changing it to meet the changing conditions.

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Philip H

Catch the Southampton Tide!

Ride high in yachting circles this September. Be among the first to know about the new boats and equipment at the Southampton Show. This month's Yachting World previews the major exhibits, classifies all the products on show and lists all exhibitors. Also: the full story of the 1977 Admiral's Cup, with results and the best action pictures; a preview of the Whitbread Round-the-World Race, including the design of Condor, the Bazaar 77 sailed by Robin Knox-Johnston; first details of the America's Cup; features on cruising in Tahiti and boatbuilding in Falmouth, and 'Down the Barlavento Coast' with John Crookshank. Plus pages and pages of boats for sale.

The September issue of
Yachting World
Out today 55p

in our duplex (two-floured) apartment on Roosevelt Island we now have the basic furniture we need to sustain life: beds, chairs and a table, a settee and a small Japanese colour television. There are many other things that we want or feel we ought to have—bookshelves, rugs, a desk, electric kitchen implements—and we have been testing a variety of ways of acquiring them.

It is a truism that American commerce thrives by first creating consumer demand then fulfilling it. This is why you get the impression that Americans are constantly buying things. Advertisements for clothes, furniture and appliances often take up more space in the newspapers than the news itself. Perhaps half the people we see walking around the streets of Manhattan are clutching brown paper bags of varying sizes, containing the latest purchases.

It is therefore exciting to be in the position of actually needing things, of having a largely empty apartment waiting to be filled with the latest unpredictable bargains. The trouble is that we are so burdened by the array of brash extortions to buy that it is hard to know where to begin.

We began by looking at the second-hand market. We have bought well at London auctions in the past (I mean second-hand junk, not priceless

<p

which

THE TIMES MONDAY AUGUST 29 1977



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HARD GOING FOR DR OWEN

full details of the Anglo-American plan will be formally announced next Thursday. Dr and Ambassador Young been trying to get conditional acceptance from everyone on a partial prospect. It seems that they have put their rejection from everyone so far. Mr Vorster was in the outline yesterday. He will get full details after elections, so that he cannot say it in advance—though he has definitely rejected it. This way of doing less enables everyone to be hit or blamed for being first to torpedo the plan before it all—and before with does.

Nevertheless enough has been done to make it almost certain that the conditional rejection will become unconditional Thursday. The plan though ingeniously still leaves various parties far apart on objectives. There does not from the reports received, to be any magic left that could be taken the bag which would have all saying in unison, that little additive, our regions are met, we can without conditional rejections agree." But that is what Owen and Mr Young have valiantly trying to do at the political forces in question as to give everyone

an incentive to settle. They evidently calculate that even Mr Smith accepts that there has to be a one-man-one-vote election that will legitimize a majority, moderate, possibly even integrated, government. He cannot say so, but he says enough to leave his hands free. For the white voters are not electing him on a programme, but as a plenipotentiary to get them the best terms he can in preference to an unending war which at last they see they cannot win, and begin to fear they might lose before long. If Mr Smith (with Mr Vorster's support) recommends such method of establishing moderate black rule in a subsequent referendum, they will vote Yes. Mr Mugabe and Mr Nkomo probably dislike such an election as much as the whites, but they cannot say so. The Presidents must back it. But hard-won agreement ends here.

The main stumbling block is the interim régime before and during that election. The Anglo-American plan aims at a partial disarmament all round. Mr Smith is to yield authority to a temporary British presence. Those parts of the security forces most objectionable to the Africans, such as the Selous Scouts and the foreign volunteers, are to disband. Equally the guerrillas are to be withdrawn under the pressure of the frontline Presidents. Law and order is to be kept by the remainder (largely black) of the security forces and the police, aided by a neutral

force from outside, and perhaps some ex-guerrilla balancing element.

Mr Smith stipulates, as he must, that the security forces must remain intact until, indeed after, a black-led government comes in. President Nyerere, who speaks for the rest, repeats that Smith must go at once and the Rhodesian army be disbanded. Mr Nkomo and Mr Mugabe insist that "any movement from war to independence must be superintended by those forces fighting for change". This means the replacement of the security forces by guerrillas to protect life and property and to control the elections. The gap is very wide. The British compromise does not seem to bridge it.

However, there is another factor in the situation. Bishop Muzorewa and Mr Sithole have no interest in the Nkomo-Mugabe demand, which they would see as a licence for civil war. They urgently want peaceful elections on adult franchise to produce a black government with one or other of them as prime minister. They cannot want the guerrillas in charge of those elections. They quite likely would accept the Anglo-American plan for a modification of the security forces, and a short-lived British authority. Herein lie the elements of an alternative "internal solution", if not an immediate end to the war. The only other way is war to the

AND NOT MUCH EASIER FOR MR CARTER

ent Carter remains optimistically about the prospects of progress towards peace in the Middle East. But he allowed an understanding of anxiety and even unease to enter his tone on the subject since he attributes to his nation in the Middle East that proved to be intrinsically an obstacle to progress suffer... the condemnation of the rest of the world".

he have any particular in mind? It would seem uppermost in his mind is whose behaviour since his visit to Washington evidently failed to come up to scratch. Twice Mr Carter's statement has been moved less formal disapproval of his Government's actions occupied West Bank: or granting permanent to three hitherto "temporary" settlements, and or deciding to establish new ones—thus bringing the total number settlements in the West Bank captured in 1967. over Mr Vance made it clear at the end of his he had found less flexibility in the Israeli than on the side, and Mr Carter presented to confirm this was said on Friday that State had found more compatible rela-

tionship among Arab leaders", without making any corresponding reference to Israel.

The new element of flexibility shown by the Arab states is understood to have been the acceptance by Egypt, Syria and Jordan that the settlement which they hope to negotiate at Geneva should be enshrined in a formal peace treaty between themselves and Israel, and by Egypt and Jordan that this might lead to diplomatic and commercial relations with Israel after a period of years. But as far as is known no Arab government was prepared to give on what has been the main procedural obstacle to a resumption of the Geneva conference, namely insistence that the Palestine Liberation Organization should be present. What is distressing is that it has apparently done so with strong encouragement from Syria, voiced not only by pro-Syrian leaders within the PLO but by the official newspaper of Syria's ruling party, *Al-Baath*, which on the day the Central Council met in Damascus openly called on it to reject Resolution 242 "in whole or in part".

This proffered olive branch the PLO has rudely brushed aside. In so doing it has struck a blow against the Egyptian and Saudi strategy of seeking American support for a reasonable and moderate Arab position. What is distressing is that it has apparently done so with strong encouragement from Syria, voiced not only by pro-Syrian leaders within the PLO but by the official newspaper of Syria's ruling party, *Al-Baath*, which on the day the Central Council met in Damascus openly called on it to reject Resolution 242 "in whole or in part".

Yet Syria herself, by accepting Resolution 338 in October 1973,

has also accepted Resolution 242; and moreover for the past year she has appeared a whole-hearted supporter of the strategy of seeking a settlement through American good offices. President Assad indeed was full of praise for Mr Carter's sincerity after meeting him in Geneva last May. Since then Mr Begin has come to power in Israel, and Mr Carter has emphasized publicly that good offices do not mean pressure. Mr Assad could therefore be forgiven for having doubts about whether the strategy will work. But he would be very foolish to assume the responsibility for wrecking it. Mr Carter's words about what the world would think of any nation that did that can apply just as much to Syria as to Israel.

d Wood

nptation to ate for 8 election

Callaghan's electoral grand has never been in doubt, is to keep his government until autumn 1978, or into the quinquennial year of 1979 so may go to the country for a mandate at a time when he can see around them the of national economic record in the enjoyment of personal economic gains.

at a loss of power for another 18 months, at worst electoral losses might be produced only a minority government, and at our might hold on to power the harvest that they have painfully sowing in the thin the past two or three years. two questions: can the last survive so long in Parliament? Unionists and per-

sonal National Party; Mr Callaghan and his senior ministers in their constituent 12 or 18 months will be to convince a majority of that socialism, temporarily by the Government an economic miracle?

Unionists can confidently turn the political contradictions of economic indicators into political and economic feasibility; and that explains why Mr Callaghan and his senior ministers have to continue walking the nervous tightrope of arguing that something, or nearly everything goes well, but meanwhile the nation must tighten its belt and go short to the point of abundance tomorrow. We consequently have circumstances in which the National Institute for Economic Research and much of the Labour Party and TUC movement calls for a free for all to boost the pay packet until it keeps pace with inflation.

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gan and Mr Foot, his principal business manager, will not be at their ends and bring in a legislative prospective early in November, modest and crossbench in spirit and content, which stands a hope of keeping the Government free from the consumer threats of confidence in a day of chronic inflation.

The Government may fairly claim that non-socialist measures or serendipities have brought about major economic improvements, we can hope that the worst days are at an end. Although it may not be an argument for a return to unbridled socialism, public expenditure has been brought under control and public borrowing has been reduced.

Now the mere survival of the Labour Government at Westminster will not of itself be enough, if the Government spends a full year advertising its parliamentary impotence to govern. In choosing the date of the next general election it will be necessary to hit upon a time when the economy is coming right in all those particulars that impress not economists but ordinary voters. Party managers have a habit of pretending that votes are turned by manifestos and programmes, announced and then realized in Statutes, rather than by the country's economic well-being, yet all their actions as government believe that, not least the present Government as by elections and opinion polls run against them.

So far the United Kingdom could be said to be ripe for growth, perhaps even a touch of managed inflation if the IMF's auditors allow. But unemployment persistently stands higher than at any other time since the war, and now appears to be the norm, where less is being produced than during the three days of the miners' strike in 1974, and capital investment in United Kingdom industry is lamentably lower than in competitor countries. In other words, short term economic indicators look relatively promising, while long term indicators are as bad as ever. Unfortunately, it is likely to be the effects of long term indicators, particularly the employment trend, that may be expected to move votes.

Circumstances are such that an electorally opportunistic govern-

ment, working within a scale of months rather than years, might be strongly tempted to chance some reflection in the run up to a general election next year, while the going looks good. The trouble is that would scuttle the fight in which Mr Callaghan and senior ministers are engaged in refuting what could be reckoned to have a quick impact on voting decisions in an election:

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From Mr Robin McDowell

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August 24.

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What the weather forecasters mean

From the Head of London Weather Centre

Sir, You recently published a letter from Dr Boisvert (August 23) in which he requested classification of certain phrases commonly used on BBC television to describe the weather in arbitrarily defined regions of the United Kingdom.

Whilst I think that the example quoted by your correspondent was an extreme case, it does illustrate the sort of communication problem that meteorologists have in conveying the spatial and temporal changes of weather to the viewer on a single map of the United Kingdom.

Broadly, areas of the map are defined to emphasize the predominant type of weather expected during the period. Even this can be very difficult since weather systems are usually in continuous motion so that some temporal trends may have to be indicated in specified regions of the map. These difficulties are often exacerbated by the fact that weather systems evolve whilst they move, becoming more or less intense, broadening and shrinking in area extent, etc.

In order to convey as much as possible of the variation in weather as they are expected, special words and phrases are used by the weather forecaster for emphasis. Thus for example "sunny spells (or periods) and isolated showers" is meant to emphasize the likelihood of sun-shine whilst including a slight risk of a shower. On the other hand "sunny intervals and scattered showers" places more emphasis on the likelihood of showers, which may be further emphasized by "occasional showers" if the likelihood is greater. The expression "showers or longer periods of rain" is meant to cover a situation in which a broad area of shower activity, ie, rain for periods of minutes, may contain a smaller area within which rain is continuous for periods in excess of an hour.

It will be clear to the discerning reader that, in essence, the forecaster is trying to convey a measure of probability to the expected weather—something which is intrinsically necessary in this scientific field.

I should like to assure your correspondent that we are continually seeking ways of improving our presentation techniques within the limits of what the BBC can provide.

Yours faithfully,
R. M. MORRIS, Principal Meteorological Officer, Head of London Weather Centre, 24-26 High Holborn, WC1.

August 25.

Recognition of Vatican

From Dr John Tanner

Sir, As an Anglican layman I agree wholeheartedly with the views of your Religious Affairs Correspondent about the advantages that could accrue to this country by extending full recognition to diplomatic representatives of the Holy See.

He is, however, less than clear on one matter of fact, and I write lest it be thought that the issue remains one that could today, as in the past, cause embarrassment. Nuncios no longer everywhere claim the right automatically to be Doyens of the Diplomatic Corps, and the lapsing of this tradition shows the increasing flexibility and sensitiveness that the Vatican's foreign service has added to its worldwide scope and age-old wisdom.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN TANNER, The Athenaeum, Pall Mall, SW1.

August 22.

Perilous peaks

From Mr Francis Weiss

Sir, Mr Bernard Bulford's most sensible letter (Aug 23) reminded me of my first mountaineering experiences when I moved 45 years ago from the Continent to England. Having served during the First World War as an officer with the Tyrolean Rifles, stationed mainly in the Dolomites, I regarded in the beginning the British "hills" with contempt. However, after having been surprised on several occasions, in midsummer by snowstorms on Ben Nevis, or losing bearings in thick fog in the Cuillin and on Ben Nevis, or losing bearings in thick fog in the Cuillin and on Ben Nevis, or losing bearings in thick fog in the Cuillin and on Ben Nevis, I had to change my views.

It always amazes me, that local councils and the rescue authorities when after all the saving happens, fail to foot the bill, do not find it necessary to install large notices on approach routes, or approach roads, etc., to warn the recalcitrant public, selling them that light sandals and summer frocks may suffice for a stroll on Hampstead Heath, but are no equipment for climbing these most perilous peaks, with their weather and other hazards.

Yours faithfully,
FRANCIS WEISS, 74 Overbury Avenue, Beckenham, Kent.

August 24.

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Now the mere survival of the Labour Government at Westminster will not of itself be enough, if the Government spends a full year advertising its parliamentary impotence to govern. In choosing the date of the next general election it will be necessary to hit upon a time when the economy is coming right in all those particulars that impress not economists but ordinary voters. Party managers have a habit of pretending that votes are turned by manifestos and programmes, announced and then realized in Statutes, rather than by the country's economic well-being, yet all their actions as government believe that, not least the present Government as by elections and opinion polls run against them.

So far the United Kingdom could be said to be ripe for growth, perhaps even a touch of managed inflation if the IMF's auditors allow. But unemployment persistently stands higher than at any other time since the war, and now appears to be the norm, where less is being produced than during the three days of the miners' strike in 1974, and capital investment in United Kingdom industry is lamentably lower than in competitor countries. In other words, short term economic indicators look relatively promising, while long term indicators are as bad as ever. Unfortunately, it is likely to be the effects of long term indicators, particularly the employment trend, that may be expected to move votes.

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So far the United Kingdom



COURT CIRCULAR

BALMORAL CASTLE
August 25: Divine Service was held in Crathie Parish Church this morning.

The service was presided by the Right Reverend John Gray Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

Afterwards, in the grounds of the Castle, The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh planted two trees, a Scotch Pine and a Ginkgo Biloba, in the Royal Scottish Forest Society (Aberdeen Region) to commemorate Her Majesty's Silver Jubilee.

The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh then drove to the main gate of the Castle where, having been received by Her Majesty's Lord Lieutenant for Aberdeenshire, the Queen accepted Scrolls of Loyalty from representatives of the British Horse Society, Ramblers and Highland Fencibles.

Lord Abel Smith, Mr Robert Fellowes and Major Robin Brock were in attendance.

Forthcoming marriage

Mr C. J. A. N. Money-Coutts and Miss L. D. Deedes

The engagement was announced between Captain, elder son of the Hon Hugo Money-Coutts, of Sa Font Garrovera, Majorca, and the Hon Mrs P. A. C. Money-Coutts of Goldhurst House, Rudgwick, Sussex, and Lucy, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs William Deedes, New Hawkes, Aldington, Kent.

Today's engagements

West Indian Carnival, Ladbrooke Grove, Notting Hill, 10.11. Greater London Horse Show, Clapham Common, 9.30. Antiques fair and firework display in evening, Alexandra Palace, 13.7. Bromley silver jubilee carnival, Norman Park, parts 9.30. Horsham Lions vintage transport rally, Horsham Park, Sussex, 11. Walks and picnics in and around London, Trafalgar Square, Charing Cross Road, 3. Thomas More's Chelsea, near Chelsea Town Hall, 3.

Church news

Appointments
The Rev R. J. Collins, Vicar of St Peter ad Vincula, has been appointed to St Paul's, to be Vicar of St Bartholomew, to be Vicar of St Barnabas, Crossland Moor, Huddersfield, also Vicar of St. Martin's, Bradford.

The Rev K. G. Wyre, formerly Vicar of Lightfoot, has been appointed minister in the parish of St Matthew's, in the care of St. Martin's.

Diocese of Salisbury
The Rev G. E. Abbott, previously in charge of Lymington with Milford, has been appointed to St. Edmund's, Bishop's Waltham, same diocese.

The Rev R. P. Peter, Vicar of Goring-on-Thames, Chaplain of Christ Church, has been appointed to St. Edmund's, Bishop's Waltham, same diocese.

The Rev P. A. Saunders, curate of St. Edmund's, Bishop's Waltham, has been appointed to Wimborne Minster, Dorset.

Canon G. J. Griffiths, formerly Vicar of Bishop's Waltham, has been appointed to St. Edmund's, Bishop's Waltham, to be canon vicar.

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Marriages

Mr A. R. Baker and Miss P. A. Harvey

The marriage took place in New York on Saturday at St. Ann's Roman Catholic church between Mr. and Mrs. Baker, of London, England, and Harrishburg, Pennsylvania, and Miss Patricia Ann Harvey, daughter of Mrs. John P. Harvey, of New York.

Mr J. P. G. Varrie and Miss R. E. Ruddick

The marriage took place on Saturday at St. Bede's Church, Jersey, Channel Islands, between Mr. Philip Varrie, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Varrie, of Taunton, Somerset, and Miss Rosalind Elizabeth Ruddick, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Ruddick, of St. Bede's, Jersey.

The Rev T. Hampton officiated.

Latest wills

Latest estates include (not before 12.5 paid; not disclosed):

Fawcett, Mr. William Thomas, of Leicestershire, company chairman £1,000,000; Norrie, Lord, first baron of Upton, Gloucestershire, Governor-General of New Zealand, 1952 to 1957, £37,302.

Smith, Mr. Charles, J.M., of Watford, Mr. Sidney Harrod, of Brixworth, Northamptonshire, £287,028.

Young, Mr. Leonard Ware, of Northwood, £1,228,917.

Lowering barriers between the ordained ministry and laity

By Clifford Longley Religious Affairs Correspondent
The marriage took place in New York on Saturday at St. Ann's Roman Catholic church between Mr. and Mrs. Baker, of London, England, and Harrishburg, Pennsylvania, and Miss Patricia Ann Harvey, daughter of Mrs. John P. Harvey, of New York.

Most of the things an ordained minister ought to be are also things every baptised Christian ought to be, but in practice other than priesthood those qualities have come to be regarded as belonging especially to the ranks of the ordained.

With rapidly and drastically changing ideas of the church now current, some have looked for a dismantling of the permanent order of deacons in the Church of England. It is as one way of resolving the clergy-laity dichotomy, while their critics fear that such an innovation might make it worse.

In recent years the Church of England has struggled to settle the argument one way or the other. The latest attempt is published in a report from the Advisory Council for the Church's Ministry, which appeared last week.

The 1958 Lambeth Conference called for a renewal of the diaconate. In addition to serving in existing roles as stepping-stones to the priesthood, it should be open as a permanent status to full-time church workers and lay people who wished to remain in secular occupations. But the eventual response to that in the Church of England, published in the report of a working party in 1974, was to urge the abolition of the diaconate altogether as having no useful part to play.

A similar trend is the revival of interest in the diaconate, which is not confined to the Church of England but equally to be seen in the Free Churches and the Roman Catholic Church.

Advocates of establishing a per-

manent order of deacons in the Church of England believe it is as one way of resolving the clergy-laity dichotomy, while their critics fear that such an innovation might make it worse.

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golden lining in the Packer cloud

ian Woodcock
Correspondent

to the Cornhill Insurance Company, England cricketers will be handsomely rewarded if they play in a Test match. After five years they are due £1,000 per year for every Test as well as a proportionate amount per now for going on the money will come out of £1,000,000, at the rate of £0.000,000, of a year which cricket's first largest sponsors are in the game. It is good news for those at home and abroad. I hope to see lights. It means that average year, which includes tour, anyone lucky and well off a regular of the England team may earn a basic £12,000, which could be just about what the time his other form of cricket, by way of fees, car and expenses, have been to come. No wonder Alec said Dennis Compton may yet meet in the Oval press-

box on Saturday: "Compo, we were born too soon."

When the Packer series started each member of the England side was guaranteed £350 for a losing appearance and £450 for a win. The fee is their initial fee of £220, based on 10,000 offering from the Test and County Cricket Board, which was their form of circumventing the pay freeze and which has been little publicized.

In the Fourth Test at Headingley, as they have at the Oval, another £350 was contributed by one of the members of the England side who have not signed for Mr Packer. England's captain, Alan Knott, is thought to have given all his £220 to the chairman of Cornhill, which has been little publicized.

It always seemed likely that the heat will come from Mr Packer's interests, but a greater urgency in insisting on rewards to Englishmen for playing for England and in county cricket, I say Englishmen, specifically because most of the overseas players would have their own more favourable terms.

That such a large sum of money has been found sooner than it might have been is because of the need, universally accepted, to prevent Mr Packer from continuing to flick the game's best players, bound with the name of Cornhill, to the rest of the world.

Cornhill should be that of David Evans, chairman of Breanor Holdings and a prime mover in the new sponsorship deal.

When the Cornhill first sought to justify his support for the Packer series he said that in the long run it would benefit the England side of cricket. This should now have been the cause of opposition to Mr Packer rather than through the success of his enterprise.

Mr Packer's annual grant is to be matched at least, so it will be channelled into the development of the game in England, through the first-class and minor counties and the National Cricket Association. It is to be hoped to find its way into the pockets of the average county cricketer, whose need is of prime importance. That, in turn, might encourage promising players now

lost to first-class cricket, to take it up.

One's concern, increasingly, is for the poorer countries, such as India, Pakistan and the smaller ones, such as New Zealand and West Indies, who are quite unable to put as much money in the game or to attract cricketers who still may be available in England. This is bound to lead to restlessness and to discontented comparisons. So long as Mr Packer is there will lead to discontent, loss unless somehow he can be persuaded to deploy his great resources to less warlike ends.

What Cornhill may have ensured is that only the "big boys" of the English game will want in years to come to join Mr Packer, if he is still there to join. And what that could precipitate is the sort of "television tests" instead of being set up in opposition to the established order could still be turned to everyone's advantage. Time is when such enterprising managers will be able to emerge the winner by a bare 1.9ec.

Such was the intensity of the battle between the winning Ferrari and the Ligier-Steynman, the racing confirming one was launched at least once before the finish. Gone into the last lap, it looked as though Patrick Tambay would have taken the place of the Frenchman, with seven British crews contesting finals over the week end in the men's heavyweight, women's and men's lightweight categories.

At times during today's finale, one crew was matched by the Bosnian course, which is notorious for prevailing winds. Anyone who considered the lanes equal during the week must have been deluded.

At 11.30am, Tim Croker, who

From Jim Ralton
Amsterdam, Aug 28

Motor racing

Champagne already on ice for Lauda

Rowing

Baillieu and Hart's gold medal puts Britain on top of Western world

From Jim Ralton

Amsterdam, Aug 28

Niki Lauda took another large step towards a second world title here this afternoon by winning an exciting and incident-packed Dutch Grand Prix. So far as Mr Packer is concerned, Lauda on the 20th of the 73 laps was immediately repassed by the Frenchman, who went ahead again at the end of the race lap, when he had a racing-long attack to emerge the winner by a bare 1.9ec.

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Ferrari and Ligier-Steynman, the racing confirming one was launched at least once before the finish. Gone into the last lap, it looked as though Patrick Tambay would have taken the place of the Frenchman, with seven British crews contesting finals over the week end in the men's heavyweight, women's and men's lightweight categories.

At 11.30am, Tim Croker, who had driven in the Theodore Racing Easter, but Tambay's engine failed, starved of fuel, ran miles from the charred gas, and passed off the track to claim four more points in his Wolf Ford for third place and maintain his position as Lauda's closest challenger for the championship. Tambay was credited with a race record.

With 63 points already in the book to the 42 of Schlesser, and only four races remaining, Lauda could be forgiven for suggesting to the Ferrari team that he had won the title.

James Hunt, looking for his third successive victory here, won the race to the victory of the John Player League. Leicester, where are now favourites to take the title when the final round of matches take place next Sunday.

At 11.30am, Tim Croker, who had started from pole position, was the clear winner of the Warwickshire sprint, a mere 0.001 seconds apart. He had led from the start, but Hunt moved over, the two cars connected and Hunt was sidelined with a broken oil cooler; Andretti left the track, as presumed in fourth place behind Lauda and Tambay, and was unable to be champion on the basis of points won.

For the long time Yorkshire looked to finally reach the 75 they needed to win yesterday. Only Hampshire, driving fiercely past mid-way, showed the necessary aggression and confidence among the early Yorkshire basemen.

Before their race, Baillieu, Hart and their co-driver, Peter Williams, worked. They recognized that the East Germans were the main threat and, after studying their times here, that their weakness was in the middle part of the course. That is where we had to put our pressure work in," Baillieu told me after the race.

The East Germans surrendered well before Baillieu and Hart came through with 150 points to go and 100 to the others. The efforts of the British supporters needs no description. It has been

a delight to watch the new British crews fair at Rehens and Clark glide over the course this week. Today in the final, they were almost at their best. There was only one poor patch midway but they pulled themselves together in time.

The single sculls was won by Dresfie, of East Germany (barely again, in lane one). The Spanish eight, however, have been in a deep sleep. From the first stroke, the British eight decided to accelerate, an effort Spanish crews could not match, and crossed closed in the first half but ran out of space.

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PORT

otball

tendency
follow
the homing
instinct

Norman Fox

All Correspondent
hour depriving Nottingham
Forest of their now undeserved
position. But Clough's position at being top of the
first division table, there
seems to generalize, prob-
ably. Some
are already returning to the
venerable pastime in which they finished last
year. Some would prefer to lose
the strong homing instinct.

There are obvious exceptions and
not the most notable, like Birmingham Wanderers, are
well along the top half and the third. Cheltenham, are
improving. City, have seen no place
the best of them. Aston Villa, never
having only once in the
last six seasons and New-
ton Heath, are both placed
in the early leaders. And
Liverpool took over
after losing to Everton,
and strong nerves as they
had the shadow of a rising
championship, built on promised
prosperity.

Forest went to the top after
last season and Nottingham
will do well to stop
driving on cue. But the
is Forest to savor and
to regret. Derby have
grown from alluring Mr.
and his assistant, Peter
to leave and in a 3-0
on Saturday their errors
in public. Forest have
had three consecutive wins in
three matches, one, and
they could hardly be
more comfortably, per-
manent manager had no wish
to leave the club for which
so much affection. One
sure, however, that with
the first division, though Taylor, part
sport as a future England
team.

The guidance of the
Football Association offi-
cials is little else than Mr.
and his assistant an offer.
A too controversial and
alive in the past. More
than he has also been
meanwhile, the departure
of Revie's departure
to the difficulties for
the replacement. Mr.
colleague, Lee Cocker
as assistant England
Mr. Cocker had been
to remain helping Ron
by looking after the
team. This at first he
prepared to do, but it
had been an unusual rela-
tionship with the FA. He is
a

Wednesday Mr. Greenwood
to announce his first
party for the match
Wednesday at Wembley
in London, the official
announced disruption for his
team, are likely to erode
Francis is unable to
fit and now Brooking is
because of a groin
injury.

and football results
vision

P	W	D	L	F	A	PA
1	Everton	3	1	0	0	1
2	Coventry	3	1	0	0	1
3	Birmingham	3	1	0	0	1
4	West Ham	3	1	0	0	1
5	Ipswich	2	1	0	0	1
6	Newcastle	2	1	0	0	1
7	QPR	2	1	0	0	1
8	Sheffield Utd	2	1	0	0	1
9	Manchester C	1	1	0	0	1
10	Arsenal	1	1	0	0	1

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